

DECISION NOTICE
FOR THE
LEAVENWORTH, ENTIAT, LAKE WENATCHEE RANGE ALLOTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

USDA FOREST SERVICE
WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST
Leavenworth Ranger District, Chelan County
Washington State

INTRODUCTION

This Decision Notice documents my rationale and selection of Alternative 3, as modified in this decision, of the Leavenworth, Entiat, Lake Wenatchee Range Allotment Environmental Analysis (EA), to guide implementation of livestock grazing in the Eagle-Blag, Limekiln, Switchback and Mosquito Ridge Allotments on the Leavenworth, Entiat and Lake Wenatchee Ranger Districts.

The Rescission Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-19) directed that Range Allotment Management Plans (AMP's) should be updated and put on a ten-year cycle of analysis. The four AMP's studied in the Range Allotment EA were selected to update because they have similar geographic, vegetative and ecologic attributes and are tributary to the Wenatchee and Columbia River where sensitive fishery issues are timely to resolve. The analysis established and analyzed a baseline of environmental information, upon which the four AMP's could be updated.

Since the Eagle-Blag, Limekiln, Switchback and Mosquito Ridge Allotments were first permitted, a new land management plan has been issued for the Wenatchee National Forest, which established new resource standards and guidelines. The Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990) was amended in 1994 by the Northwest Forest Plan (Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl) (1994)(WNFP). This amended plan established new resource standards concerning vegetative cover, riparian areas, protection buffers for wildlife and plant species, and new land allocations such as Late Successional Reserves, Riparian Reserves and Key Deer and Elk Habitat.

The purpose and need for this proposal is threefold; 1) to provide forage for domestic livestock within the four allotments, 2) to improve vegetative and watershed conditions within the four allotments, and 3) to bring permitted livestock grazing in line with current land and resource management plan standards and guidelines. The proposal is designed to move the landscape toward the desired conditions directed by and tiered to the WNFP.

The Range Allotment EA describes the proposed action (and alternatives to the proposed action) to authorize livestock grazing in the Eagle-Blag, the Switchback, the Limekiln

and the Mosquito Ridge allotments, on National Forest lands as described on EA page 1. This EA is available for public review at the Wenatchee National Forest Supervisor's Office, 215 Melody Lane, Wenatchee, WA 98801-5933, and at the Leavenworth District Ranger's Office, 600 Sherbourne, Leavenworth, WA 98826.

DECISION

Based on my review of the EA and associated appendices for the Leavenworth, Entiat, Lake Wenatchee Range Allotment, I have decided to select Alternative 3 to provide direction for livestock grazing in the four-allotment area. I have based this decision on:

- The amended Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)
- The Chumstick Watershed Assessment (1999)
- The Mainstem Wenatchee Watershed Assessment (1999)
- The Watershed Assessment Entiat Analysis Area (1996)
- The Leavenworth, Entiat, Lake Wenatchee Range Allotment EA (1999)
- Research findings as cited in the EA
- Public comment and input. (EA Appendix G)

Alternative 3 will be implemented with the following clarifications and modifications:

- A. The 2001 and all future Annual Operating Plans for permitted grazing will be adjusted to include the measures from the EA pages 26 and 29 -32.
- B. The Wenatchee National Forest and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife entered into a 1999 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to restore California bighorn sheep (MOU #6-99-17-20-004). According to the 1999 MOU, the Wenatchee NF will complete habitat assessments to determine habitat potential and capability for the existing and potential Swakane bighorn herd. A new agreement will be initiated with the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife to monitor the bighorn sheep objectives identified in the Swakane Bighorn Sheep Herd Management Plan of 1995 (WDFW 1995). The herd management objective identified in this plan is a population size of 50-60 bighorn sheep and average lamb:ewe ratio of 50:100 over a five year period. In addition, the State will monitor bighorn sheep distribution to determine the extent of habitat use and preference. This new agreement will be completed within one year of the date of this decision and will also contain specific agency monitoring responsibilities and time frames for determining bighorn sheep sustainability.
- C. The current grazing permit, which identifies the specific allotment area and authorizes domestic sheep grazing, expires December 31, 2003. When this permit expires, a new ten-year permit will be issued. The new permit will include the items in A above. In Part III of the Permit, a Special Provision will be included that addresses bighorn sheep management needs. Application of this Provision will be dependent on the findings from the habitat assessments and bighorn sheep population trends (see B. above). This Provision will include the following:

1. Monitoring Results: If the assessments and monitoring results indicate the existing resident Swakane bighorn sheep herd population is not expanding or capable of meeting the objectives identified in the Swakane Bighorn Sheep Herd Management Plan (1995),

then

Permit Action: the existing domestic livestock grazing strategy and permit terms will not be altered from A above.

2. Monitoring Results: If the habitat assessments and monitoring results indicate the existing resident Swakane herd is exhibiting a positive trend toward achieving the Herd Management Plan population objectives AND the herd is utilizing most of the core habitat area as defined in (WDFW 1995),

then

Permit Action: the permitted livestock grazing south of Eagle, Van, and Tillicum Creeks would be permitted, but only on a year to year basis, in order to reduce the risk of contact between wild and domestic sheep.

3. Monitoring Results: If the habitat assessments and monitoring results indicate the resident Swakane bighorn sheep herd has reached the Herd Management Plan objectives for a healthy herd AND the herd is expanding outside of the core habitat area as defined in (WDFW 1995),

then

Permit Action: the permitted livestock grazing south of Eagle, Van and Tillicum Creeks will be terminated. No sheep grazing will be permitted in the Eagle-Blag Allotment, nor on portions of the Switchback and Mosquito Ridge Allotments. One band of sheep (approximately 1,000 ewe/lamb pairs) will continue to be permitted to graze the Limekiln Allotment and portions of the Switchback and Mosquito Ridge Allotments as shown in EA Appendix A.

I consider these modifications consistent with the purpose and need for action, and within the scope of the alternatives and effects considered in the environmental analysis.

Alternative 3 – Modified, with the above changes, consists of the following (See EA pages 23 to 36 for a more complete description):

-Livestock grazing will be closed in the core bighorn sheep habitat in and adjacent to Swakane Canyon. This means that approximately 800 acres of National Forest System lands in the Eagle Blagg Allotment would be closed and, as a consequence, an additional 1200 acres of State and private land used for domestic sheep grazing would no longer be accessible.

- Livestock grazing will be restricted in the viability centers for Cyripedium fasciculatum (50 acres) located in the Eagle-Blag Allotment.

- The season of use will be reduced by 2-4 days to accommodate this reduced size.

- Routing will be restricted to avoid sites susceptible to erosion.
- Criteria will be established by the Forest Service for identification of new routes; routes will be rotated each year.
- Streamside access points will be hardened with rock or wire mesh screen.
- Bedding sites responsible for introducing sediment into creeks will be deleted. These sites are generally close to riparian areas, on steep slopes and/or with shallow soils.
- Bedding sites to restore and use again in the future will be identified using criteria listed in the EA page 32.
- Other acceptable bedding sites will be identified using criteria listed in the EA page 32.
- There will be no loose trail herding in Riparian Reserves.
- Wetlands will have a 300-foot 'no grazing' buffer.
- Grizzly bear feeding areas (meadows, stream bottoms) will be kept available when there are active bears in the area. Sheep will be herded around areas when occupied.
- There is no express or implied authority for predator control.
- Livestock grazing will be restricted and/or re-routed to avoid rare plant viability centers.
- Effects of grazing on rare plant outliers will be monitored.

If Item C.3. above occurs, that is, if the resident Swakane bighorn herd reaches the specified herd objectives, the Forest Supervisor will recommend to the Regional Forester that the Eagle-Blag Allotment be closed. An amendment to the Wenatchee Forest Plan to close the Eagle-Blagg Allotment would also be required.

RATIONALE FOR THIS DECISION

I selected Alternative 3 - Modified because I believe it provides a balanced response to the key issues identified:

- 1) Erosion/sediment in stream systems: Information specific to the planning area indicates that most streams have abundant fine sediment as a consequence of the inherent geology of the area. Additional fine sediment from erosion caused by roading and grazing practices in riparian areas is a concern. Alternative 3 applies a number of site-specific mitigations to grazing practices (EA pages 26, 29-33) that will reduce erosion and meet Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines; streamside access points for watering will be hardened with rock or wire mesh screen, bedding sites that are introducing sediments into creeks will be closed and rehabilitated, criteria for new bedding sites will be established, there will be no

loose trail herding in riparian reserves, riparian vegetation will be replanted where necessary, wetlands will have a 300 foot 'no grazing' buffer, routing will be restricted to avoid sites susceptible to erosion and new routes will be established and routes will be rotated annually. These mitigations will reduce and eliminate much of the fine sediment that is currently eroding into stream systems as a result of grazing. If grazing is terminated in the Eagle-Blag allotment and portions of the Switchback and Mosquito Ridge Allotments, areas with erosion problems will be rehabilitated in these closed areas. Alternative 3 will reduce most grazing related sedimentation and meet Plan Standards.

- 2) Grizzly bear: Alternative 3 will be consistent with the management situation guidelines and the interim sanitation guidelines for the North Cascade Grizzly Bear Ecosystem (EA page 39). It will not authorize any predator control activities within Forest Service jurisdiction (EA page 40). If livestock grazing is terminated south of Van, Eagle and Tillicum Creeks, Alternative 3 will reduce this depredation because 66% fewer sheep would be permitted over a smaller area. "Core areas" for grizzly bear are important for the recovery of this species. Alternative 3 will permit grazing in one percent of the core area of the Chiwawa and Lower Entiat bear management units and 8-9% of the Lower Wenatchee BMU (if grazing is terminated south of Eagle, Van and Tillicum Creeks), 11-12% if not. Alternative 3 will restore important habitat for grizzly bear such as meadows and riparian areas by relocation of unloading and bedding areas and travel routes.
- 3) Bighorn Sheep: Alternative 3 will have no overlap between the domestic sheep allotments and the bighorn sheep core use area. (EA pages 42-43). If the bighorn sheep herd expands, a buffer zone south of Eagle, Van and Tillicum Creeks will be created. Therefore, the risk of spread of disease from domestic to wild sheep will be reduced.
- 4) Sustainable Carrying Capacity/Forage Quality and Quantity : Under Alternative 3 there is ample forage produced annually to support the grazing strategy of 8,370 animal months on 63,399 acres. If a reduction is required under Alternative 3 there will be a 66% decline in animal months to 2,930 on 31,486 acres.

I believe the threat of disease (*Pastureurella haemmolytica*) transfer from domestic sheep to bighorn sheep is a very real and vital threat to bighorn sheep recovery. Occurrences of die-off of bighorn herds have been positively linked to this disease transfer throughout the west. There is a large body of science, developed from well-designed experiments, which positively establishes this link (EA Appendix G, pages 15-16, 46-49). Through agreements between the U.S. Forest Service and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (Appendix G, page 9), both agencies share in the responsibility to restore and maintain viable populations of bighorn sheep, which were extirpated from this area in the early 1900's. The State is responsible for re-introduction and management of the bighorn herd and the USFS is responsible for managing habitat. The Wenatchee Forest Plan provides specific direction to prevent introduction of diseases

from livestock into resident herds of bighorn sheep by identifying potential problem areas and developing a plan to mitigate the identified problem.

Livestock grazing is an important, legitimate activity on the National Forest. The Wenatchee Forest Plan displays a grazing capacity of 38,000 AUM's and a permitted capacity of 23,000 AUM's on the Forest. I believe livestock grazing should be permitted on the Forest where it can meet Plan Standards and Guidelines. I believe Alternative 3 provisions allow for adequate mitigation for grazing to continue on the allotments and meet Forest Plan Standards. I believe Alternative 3 also provides an adequate level of both spatial and temporal separation between the domestic and bighorn sheep herds, so that they do not occupy the same range and risks of disease transmission is reduced. The phased-in restrictions on domestic sheep grazing allow for continued grazing until data support the need to implement the restrictions.

Implementation of grazing mitigations listed on EA page 26 and pages 29-33 effectively reduce erosion, sedimentation and impacts to grizzly bear habitat.

Alternative 3 also provides a balanced response to other issues:

- A rare orchid, *Cypripedium fasciculatum*, listed as threatened in Washington State and as a federal species of concern, occurs in portions of the allotments, which are currently grazed. Surveys have revealed that sheep are trampling and browsing this plant, which is highly palatable. Alternative 3 eliminates grazing from these areas.
- In the past, sheep grazing (along with logging, road construction and fire suppression) played a role in changing the wildfire frequency by reducing fine fuels. However, today's Forest grazing program permits just a fraction of the historic numbers. In addition, the Forest Plan Grazing Utilization Standards only allow 40% of the annual forage production to be consumed by domestic livestock, leaving 60% of these fine fuels on site. Grazing routes are not in locations that are advantageous to fire suppression and current allotments cover a very small percentage of the landscape. Therefore, current fuels reduction from sheep grazing is not an important factor in reducing wildfire risk, especially on the landscape scale.
- Biodiversity is an umbrella term for the combined concepts of species, community and genetic diversity. Biodiversity is measured in part, by the number of different items of interest combined with the relative abundance of each species. Alternative 3 will increase species biodiversity and possibly community diversity, by slowing the spread of weeds, rehabilitating highly impacted sites and removing sheep from certain areas.
- Noxious weeds, particularly diffuse knapweed are closely associated with roads, which disturb the soil and provide a pathway for weed spread. Sheep can become dispersal agents for knapweed seed from July through September. Alternative 3 will rotate sheep routes through the allotments annually, resulting in a smaller

level of ground disturbance, as areas will not be grazed every year. Some new routes may be created which could be subject to weed spread. Overall, weed spread will be reduced.

- Although Alternative 3 could result in a reduction in livestock grazing and a two-thirds drop in total economic return from these allotments, there will still be a \$450,000 return to the agricultural economy.

I have selected Alternative 3 because it will implement grazing activity that better meets Forest Plan Standards for soil erosion, sedimentation and riparian areas, eliminates grazing effects on sensitive plants, reduces effects on core habitat for grizzly bears, and reduces the vital threat of disease transmission from domestic sheep to bighorn sheep, while still maintaining permitted livestock grazing opportunities. I believe this course of action best addresses the purpose and needs of: providing forage for domestic livestock within the four allotments, improving vegetative and watershed conditions within the four allotments, and bringing grazing in line with current land and resource management plan standards and direction. I believe Alternative 3 will provide the public benefits as described below:

- Permits livestock grazing over a range of 31,486 to 63,339 acres on three to four allotments, which will support 2,930 to 8,370 animal months.
- Reduces the risk of transfer of a fatal disease from domestic sheep to the Swakane bighorn sheep herd.
- Provides \$150,000 to \$460,000 in direct economic gross value, and \$450,000 to \$1,380,000 in total economic return, from livestock operations.
- Will reduce the rate of spread of noxious weeds.
- Will reduce erosion, sedimentation and soil compaction and reduce effects on riparian reserves, water quality, and fish habitat.
- Reduces grazing effects on grizzly bear habitat.
- Removes livestock grazing from areas where the rare orchid, *Cypripedium fasciculatum* grows.
- Conforms with the findings outlined in the Chumstick and Mainstem Wenatchee Watershed Assessments, which ensures all management activities proceed with a full understanding of ecosystem components and their connected relationships.

Alternative 3 - Modified is responsive to comments made by the public during the 30-day comment period after release of the EA. These responses are detailed in Appendix G. In addition, the implementation direction was clarified to note that a ten year term permit will be issued initially for all four allotments with a special bighorn sheep management

provision that would restrict grazing to protect the bighorn sheep herd under specified conditions.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternative 1 – No Action

Under this alternative, no changes to the existing permit or the Allotment Management Plan would be made. Livestock grazing would continue as currently permitted. Alternative 1 would not apply mitigations listed in EA pages 26, 29-33 and reductions in sediment delivery would not be realized. It has the greatest potential for depredation of livestock by grizzly bears (EA page 40). Alternative 1 permits grazing in grizzly bear core areas in one percent of the Chiwawa and Lower Entiat BMU's and 11-12% of the Lower Wenatchee BMU (EA page 40-41). This alternative would result in 60% of the area within domestic sheep allotments overlapping with the bighorn sheep range, which results in a competition for forage and would not reduce the potential for the spread of disease from domestic to bighorn sheep. For Alternative 1 there is ample forage produced annually to support the grazing strategy identified: 8,554 and 8,370 animal months on 65,166 and 63,399 acres respectively. However, Alternative 1 does not meet Forest Plan standards, provide enough separation between the two herds, and risk of disease transmission would be at a high level with an augmented bighorn herd. For these reasons, I did not select Alternative 1.

Alternative 2

The theme of this alternative is to modify the existing situation so that sheep grazing would meet resource standard and guidelines from the Wenatchee Forest Plan. A similar number of sheep as existing levels would be permitted to graze on slightly reduced acres within the four allotments, with changes in management practices. This alternative has the greatest potential for depredation of livestock by grizzly bears (EA page 40). It permits grazing in grizzly bear core areas to one percent of the Chiwawa and Lower Entiat BMU's and 11-12% of the Lower Wenatchee BMU (EA page 40-41). Alternative 2 would restore important habitat for grizzly bear such as meadows and riparian areas by relocation of unloading and bedding areas and travel routes. It would result in 60% of the area within domestic sheep allotments overlapping with the bighorn sheep range, which results in a competition for forage and a high risk of disease spread from domestic sheep to bighorn sheep. Under Alternative 2 there is ample forage produced annually to support the grazing strategy identified: 8,554 and 8,370 animal months on 65,166 and 63,399 acres respectively. However, this alternative does not provide enough separation between the two herds, and risk of disease transmission would be at a high level, especially with an augmented bighorn herd. For this reason, and the fact that the changes to meet Forest Plan standards and guidelines are incorporated into Alternative 3, I did not select Alternative 2.

Alternative 4

The emphasis of this alternative is to eliminate the risk of disease spread from domestic sheep to the Swakane Bighorn Sheep herd. A nine-mile buffer zone would be established around bighorn habitat, where domestic sheep would be restricted. This buffer zone includes virtually all of the four allotments, resulting in restriction of all domestic sheep

grazing on the four allotments. Alternative 4 would not permit any grazing and would rehabilitate appropriate sites, having the best chance to eliminate grazing-specific erosion, however it does so with the cost of eliminating all grazing. This alternative would eliminate the risk of depredation of domestic sheep by grizzly bears and eliminates grazing in grizzly bear core areas. Alternative 4 would result in no overlap between domestic sheep allotments and the bighorn sheep range for forage (EA pages 42-43), which would eliminate the risk of spread of disease from domestic sheep grazing on National Forest to bighorn sheep (EA page 43). By not permitting any livestock grazing on the allotments, Alternative 4 best reduces; erosion and sedimentation, soil compaction, weed spread, effects on riparian reserves, water quality, and stream-bank stability. It affects biodiversity, fish habitat, and grizzly bear habitat the least and eliminates the risk of spread of disease from domestic sheep grazing on the National Forest to bighorn sheep. However, it does so by totally eliminating any livestock grazing on these allotments, with the resultant impacts on the Permittee's operation and the regional and State economy. Because of this, I did not select Alternative 4.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement for this analysis began in May 1998. A letter was sent to the outreach mailing lists for the Leavenworth, Lake Wenatchee and Entiat Ranger Districts, to the permittee, adjacent landowners and other public agencies. This letter described the purpose and need, the proposed action and requested comment. A legal ad in the Wenatchee World newspaper also announced the start of the process. The project has been listed on the Wenatchee National Forest's Schedule of Proposed Actions. The Forest Service received 5 comments during the analysis process. The EA was released August 7, 1999. During the 30-day comment period, which was extended and closed September 14, 1999, 95 written comments were received.

The two most frequent comments were skepticism that the disease transmission issue was real and concern that reduction of grazing would increase fine fuels and wildfire risk.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

I have determined through the environmental analysis process that this is not a major federal action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Therefore an environmental impact statement is not needed. This determination was made considering the following factors:

- Both beneficial and adverse effects have been taken into consideration when making this determination of significance. Beneficial effects have not, however, been used to offset or compensate for potential adverse effects. (EA pages 37-74).
- Public health and safety effects relate to dual use of local roads by sheep and other traffic (EA pages 68-70). There have been no reported health or safety problems between sheep and the general public.
- Physical and biological effects of the activities are limited to this project area. The planning area is not in close proximity to and will not have physical or biologic

effects on unique characteristics of the area such as parklands, prime farmlands, prime wetlands, wild and scenic rivers or identified ecologically critical areas (EA page 74).

✓ -Although there is substantial disagreement among lay people over the link of disease transmission from domestic to wild sheep, the disease transmission processes have been widely studied. A considerable body of science, developed from well-designed experiments, shows that domestic sheep can spread disease to wild sheep (EA Appendix G, pages 15-17).

✓ -Due to the long history of sheep grazing in the eastern Cascades and the body of science developed relating to disease transmission, there are no known effects on the human environment that are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks (EA pages 37-74, Appendix G, pages 15-17, 46-49).

✓ -This action will not set a precedent for future actions with significant effects, nor does it represent a decision in principle about a future consideration (EA Appendix G, page 40). Any future decisions will need to consider all relevant scientific and site-specific information available at that time.

✓ -There are no apparent cumulative or secondary effects of significance for this project and other projects implemented or planned. The analysis considered cumulative effects of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions in the potentially affected areas (EA pages 34-35, 37-74).

✓ -Inventory in accordance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the process outlined in its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) has been completed. No National Register eligible properties were identified in the planning area and there is a relatively low potential for undiscovered properties to exist within the planning area. (EA pages 71-73).

✓ -The Biological Assessments and supporting documentation for the Leavenworth, Entiat, Lake Wenatchee Range Allotment Project have been reviewed by the Interagency Level 1 Team and have been found to be consistent with the Northwest Forest Plan and the requirements for the Endangered Species Act (EA Analysis File). The Level 1 Team has concurred with the effect determinations of:

Northern spotted owl - No effect.

Grizzly bear - May affect, not likely to adversely affect.

Gray wolf - May affect, not likely to adversely affect.

Bull trout - No effect.

Bald eagle - No effect.

Designated critical habitat for Northern spotted owl - No effect.

Canada lynx - May affect, not likely to adversely affect.

Westslope cutthroat trout - No effect.

Spring chinook - No effect.

Steelhead trout - No effect.

Based on the information contained in the EA and in the biological assessments, and the interagency reviews and consistency findings, I have determined that there will be no significant effect on any listed species as a result of this decision.

-This project will not violate any Federal, State or local law or requirement imposed for protection of the environment.

FOREST PLAN CONSISTENCY

This project is consistent with and tiered under the Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, as amended by the April 13, 1994 Record of Decision (Northwest Forest Plan). Alternative 3 is consistent with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy, found in the Northwest Forest Plan (EA Appendix G, pages 35-36). This project is also consistent with direction found in the Region 6 Managing Competing And Unwanted Vegetation Environmental Impact Statement, Record of Decision (November 1988) and the Mediated Agreement (December 8, 1988), and with the requirements of the National Forest Management Act and 36 CFR 219. Surveys were completed for all Survey and Manage species for which protocols exist. While five species of fungi for which survey protocols are not available may have potential habitat within the general planning area, these areas of potential habitat are closed to grazing with Alternative 3. The implementation of Alternative 3 will not affect these species' persistence. Single season survey protocols have been developed for these five species and will be conducted before implementation of this decision, unless the decision is made to eliminate or change the pre-project survey requirements for these species pursuant to a proposal now being analyzed by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in a Regional-level environmental impact statement.

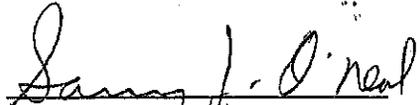
IMPLEMENTATION DATE

I have reviewed the Leavenworth, Entiat, Lake Wenatchee Range Allotment EA and associated Appendices. I feel there is adequate information within the EA to provide a reasoned choice of action. The Leavenworth, Entiat, Lake Wenatchee Range Allotment decision will be implemented no sooner than fifty (50) days after publication of the Legal Notice of this decision in the Wenatchee World newspaper, Wenatchee, Washington.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPPORTUNITY

This decision is subject to administrative appeal under the Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR Part 215.7. A written Notice of Appeal must be postmarked or received within 45 days after the date of the legal notice published in the Wenatchee World newspaper and must meet the content requirements of 36 CFR 215.14. Send appeals to: Regional Forester, Attn: Appeals 1570, USDA Forest Service, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, OR. 97208-3623.

For further information, contact the District Ranger, Leavenworth Ranger District, 600 Sherbourne, Leavenworth, WA 98826. Telephone (509) 548-6977.


SONNY J. O'NEAL
Forest Supervisor
Wenatchee National Forest

5/30/00
Date